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Doct's Corner.



For the Post.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Th' Eternal Son of God is of a Virgin born,
While angels watch his nod, and heed the babe
forlorn;
Called by the angel's voice, the shepherds haste
to greet
Their Saviour, and rejoice to kiss the Infant's
feet.
Conducted by a star, wise kings their treasures
bring,
As homage from afar, to their sweet infant king.
How lovely! O, how fair they find that babe
divine!
Oh! let us too go there, nor at his lot repine.
The Lord of all, th' immense becomes a little
child;
His home is heaven, yet thence he comes to be
exiled,
Poor infant! Though enriched with all that's
rich in heav'n.
He's poor because He wished that all to us be
giv'n.
See now the Lord of lords, whom heav'n and
earth obey,
Obey's His creature's words, to teach submis-
sion's way.
Meek child! the proud, the great, are little in His
eyes
While in His humble state so mild on straw He
lies.
O, ravishing delight of saints in heav'n and
earth:
Sad and forlorn by night, thou weepst at thy
birth
O Word of God! Thy word made all things out
of naught:
Cannot thy speech be heard, till by thy creatures
taught?
Thy silence is thy speech; and, oh! how eloquent,
Proud boasting man to teach in silence to repent!
By silence dost thou preach—by weakness
strengthen me—
By poverty enrich—by bondage set me free.
Poor sinner, dost thou ask why Christ is lowly
born?
Then be thy grateful task to meditate and learn
Sinner, thy Saviour's pain is penance for thy
sin;
His losses are thy gain, borne but to make thee
win.
His sorrows bring thee joy; to make thee rich,
His poor;
His griefs thy griefs destroy, till grief is felt no
more.
While weeping o'er thy ills, he seeks to dry
thy tears.
While care his bosom thrills, he seeks to soothe
thy cares.
While humbled for thy pride, and weak to give
thee strength,
He journeys by thy side to lead thee home at
length.
Dear Mother of our Lord!
Teach us to love thy Son,
And keep His holy word,
Until our race is run.
CALVARY, Feb. 1855.

Select Tales.

Lead us not into Temptation.

AN AFFECTING COURT INCIDENT.

Law, though framed for the protection
of society, often admits of a construction
adverse to the designs of its legislators;
and in its application, frequently defeats
the object which it was intended to sus-
tain. We have, however, numerous in-
stances wherein honest juries have given
their verdicts conformable to the prompt-
ings of justice; and, happily, when such
decisions have not been too widely differ-
ent from the expressed rule, they have es-
caped from the appeal.

We take pleasure in relating an inci-
dent which greatly enlisted our sym-
pathies, held us spell-bound by its interest,
and finally made our hearts leap with joy
at its happy termination.

In the spring of 184— we chanced to
be spending a few days in a beautiful in-
land town, in Pennsylvania. It was court
week, and to relieve us somewhat from the
monotonous incidents of village life,
we stepped into the room where the court
had convened.

Among the prisoners in the box, we
saw a lad but ten years of age, whose sad
and pensive countenance, his young and
innocent appearance, caused him to look
sadly out of place among the hardened
criminals by whom he was surrounded.

Close by the box, and manifesting the
greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a
tall woman, whose anxious glance from the
judge to the boy, left us no room to
doubt that it was his mother. We turned
with sadness from the scene to enquire of
the offence of the prisoner, and learned he
was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and by
the interest manifested by that large
crowd, we found that our heart was not
the only one in which sympathy for the
lad existed. How we pitied him! The
bright smile had vanished from his face,
and now it more expressed the cares of
the aged. His young sister—a bright-
eyed girl—had gained admission to his
side, and cheered him with whisperings of
hope. But that sweet voice, which be-
fore caused his heart to bound with hap-
piness, added only to the grief his shame
had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us
with the circumstances of the loss, the
extent of which was a dime—no more!

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly,
and unprincipled manufacturer, had made
use of it for a purpose of what he called

"testing the boy's honesty." It was plac-
ed where, from its very position, the lad
would oftentimes see it, and least suspect
the trap. A day passed, and the master,
to his mortification and chagrin, found the
coin untouched. Another day passed,
and yet his object was not gained. He
was, however, determined that the boy
should take it, and so let it remain.

This continued temptation was too
much for him to resist. The dime was
taken. A simple present for that little
sister was purchased with it. But while
returning home to gladden her heart, his
own was made heavy by being arrested for
theft!—a crime the nature of which he
little knew. These circumstances were
sustained by several of his employer's
workmen, who were also parties to the
plot. An attorney urged upon the jury
the necessity of making the "little rogue"
an example to others, by his punishment.
His address had great effect upon all who
heard it. Before, I could see many tears
of sympathy for the lad, his widowed
mother and his faithful sister. But their
eyes were all dry now, and none looked as
if they cared for or expected aught else
but a conviction. The accuser sat in a
conspicuous place, smiling as if in fiend-
like exultation over the misery he had
brought upon that poor but once happy
boy.

We felt that there was but little hope
for the boy, and the youthful appearance
of the attorney who had volunteered his
defence, gave no encouragement, as we
learned that it was the young man's maiden
plea—his first address. He appeared
greatly confused, and reached to a desk
near him, from which he took the Bible
that had been used to solemnize the testi-
mony. This movement was received with
general laughter and taunting remarks—
among which we heard a harsh fellow
close by us cry out:

"He forgets where he is. Thinking to
take hold of some ponderous law book,
he has made a mistake and got the Bi-
ble."

The remark made the young attorney
flush with anger, and turning his flashing
eye upon the audience, he convinced them
it was no mistake, saying:

"Justice wants no other book."
His confusion was gone, and instantly
he was as calm as the sober judge on the
bench.

The Bible was opened, and every eye
was upon him, as he quietly but leisurely
turned over the leaves. Amidst a breath-
less silence he read the jury this sentence:
"Lead us not into temptation."

We felt our heart throb at the sound of
these words. The audience looked at each
other without speaking—the jury mutely
exchanged glances, as the appropriate
quotation carried the moral to their hearts.

Then followed an address, which, for
its pathetic eloquence, we have never
heard excelled. Its influence was like
magic. We saw the guilty accusers leave
the room in fear of personal violence.

The prisoner looked hopeful—the moth-
er smiled again—and, before its conclu-
sion, there was not an eye in the court-
room that was not moist. The speech, af-
fecting to that degree which caused tears,
bald its hearers spell-bound.

The little time that was necessary to
transpire before the verdict of the jury
could be learned, was a period of great
anxiety and suspense. But when their
whispered consultation ceased, and those
happy words, *Not Guilty*, came from the
foreman, they passed like a thrill of elec-
tricity from lip to lip—the austere dignity
of the court was forgotten, and not a voice
was there but join ed in the acclamation
that hailed the lad's release.

The young lawyer's first plea was a suc-
cessful one. He was soon a favorite, and
now represents his district in Congress.
The lad has never ceased his grateful re-
membrances—and we, by the affecting
scene attempted to be described, have often
been led to think how manifold greater is
the crime of the tempter than of the
tempted.

Violetta and Allendorf.

A ONE HORSE NELL.

Violetta started convulsively, and turned
her tear-drenched eyes wildly upon the
speaker; for to her there seemed some-
thing strangely familiar in those low, rich
tones. Their eyes met—his beaming with
love and tenderness, hers gleaming with
wild uncertainty.

"Violetta!"

"Allendorf!"

And the beautiful girl sank, from excess
of joy, upon his noble heart, throbbing
with the pure, holy, delicious love of other
days. Allendorf bent tenderly over her,
and bathed her pure white temples with
the gushing tears of deep, though sudden
joy. While doing this, Violetta's father,
Rip Van Snort, was seen approaching the
lovers with a frown. Allendorf saw the
aged patriarch, and with one leap cleared
the bannisters and rushed down stairs.
But Van Snort was not to be thus "done."
He put after the flying Allendorf, and
just as he was turning the corner of the
red barn, gave him a lift with the flail
that placed him on the "tother side of
Jordan." Violetta, driven to distraction,
threw herself upon the grass, and for a
long, long hour, was deaf to every con-
solation.

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THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

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NO. 22.

Miscellaneous.

DEPREDATIONS BETWEEN MINERS
AND ROBBERS IN CALIFORNIA.—(The Min-
ing Democrat, (Placerville,) publishes in
an extra an account of a fearful and
bloody encounter between three miners
and eleven robbers, near Rock Canon,
some forty miles from Placerville. It is
an account that seems almost incredible,
but it is signed by twelve men who rep-
resent themselves as having sat on a cor-
oner's jury upon the bodies of the slain;
and three of them say they were eye-wit-
nesses of the fight from a distance, being
hunting upon a neighboring hill. The ac-
count is, in substance, that three miners,
James C. McDonald, of Alabama, Dr.
Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, and
Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Caro-
lina, were traveling on foot and within a
mile of a large camp of miners, when they
were fired upon by a band of eleven rob-
bers who arose from ambush near the
trail. McDonald was killed or the first
fire. Davis and Sparks returned the fire
with their revolvers, but after Sparks had
fired twice he fell severely wounded. Da-
vis who is described as a large man, and
seems to be a man of great courage and
self-possession, and skilled with weapons,
maintained the fight singlehanded, killing
a robber at every shot of his revolver, un-
til both parties had exhausted their shots.
Four of the robbers—all that survived—
then charged upon him with their knives.
He stood firm until they got within about
four steps of him, and then springing up-
on them with a large bowie knife, warded off
their blows, mortally wounded three of
them, and slightly wounded and disarmed
the fourth. The account states that seven
of the robbers were shot through the
head, and that Capt. Davis had nineteen
bullet holes through his hat and eleven
through his coat and shirt, but that he re-
ceived only two slight flesh wounds.—
Exchange.

A New Kind of Duel.

The New Orleans Crescent of a late
date, says that a Frenchman, thinking his
honor damaged by another Frenchman's
insult, challenged the insulted to fight.
The challenged having the choice of weap-
ons, and standing in wholesome dread of
"bullets and blades," as Bob Acres says,
chose "hoop poles." The Crescent de-
scribes the affair thus:

"The friends of the parties arranged the
preliminaries after the usual fashion of
combats of honor, and on Tuesday, sec-
onds and principals went in cabs to a field
on the Genilly road. The combatants
were stripped of their superfluous gar-
ments, and stationed at a pole's length
apart. Each stood with his pole erect
firmly grasped in both hands, and at the
word given by the seconds they went to
work. It was a fine thing to behold that
fight with hoop poles! The duellists dis-
played considerable science for amateurs
in that kind of fighting, cutting, thrusting
and clashing their weapons, much as we
read the champions of by-gone days used
to do with their huge two-handed swords.
Still they succeeded in battering each other
severely, and would have made a
bloody affair of it but for the interference
of the seconds, who upon a point of punc-
tillio, took a bout with the boops them-
selves.

"The wounded honor of all was healed
at last, but it will be some days before
their swelled and bruised heads and shoul-
ders are healed. This is no fancy sketch,
but an actual occurrence narrated to us
by a person who witnessed it. We com-
mend it to the attention of all who are
in trouble or feel their honor in danger.

FANNY FERN DAOURREOTTE.—She is
full 40, is Fanny. Sports curls like a girl
of 17. They are auburn—poetically so,
has a keen, flashing eye. Nose between
Greek and Roman—rather thin and
rather good looking. Cheeks with a good
deal, (quite too much) coloring—comes
of young. Bad taste, but no business of
ours. Lips well turned, and indicative of
firmness rather than of—sugar. Chin
handsomely chiseled. Whole counten-
ance betokens a woman of spirit and high
nature generally. Form fine chest a mod-
est; not surpassed. Carriage graceful and
stately. Rather tall and emphatically
genteel. Pretty feet. Ankle to match
hand small. Likes to show it. Dresses
in the cut and dash school. Fond of rib-
bons, laces, and millinery etc., etc., gene-
rally. Talks rapidly. Is witty and bril-
liant—cutting and laskful. Proud as Lu-
cifer. Fond of fun. Hates most of her
relations. Treats her father and Nat. al-
most brutally. Has three as pretty
girls as ever wore curls. Is proud of
them, and justly. Is heartless. Is a
flirt. Lives in clover. Is worth \$20,000.
Got it by pen and ink. When passing the
streets, takes eight eyes out of ten. On
the whole—wonderful woman is Fanny.—
Boston Dispatch.

One editor observes that "it is a solemn
thing to be married," to which another
responds that "it is a great deal more sol-
emn not to be!" Matrimony must be a
solemn subject to contemplate, if both
these opinions are correct.

The first ingredient in conversation is
truth, the next good sense, the third
good humor, and the fourth wit.

From the San Francisco Herald.
The California State Prison Out-
break.

The following is Gen. Estil's statement
of the origin of the outbreak: "About
6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the
State prison, quarrying stone at Marc
Island were proceeding to their work in a
body, some sixty of them made a rush for
a small schooner lying at the wharf, and
succeeded in taking possession of her. In
the struggle between the prisoners and the
guards, about twenty-one managed to
get on board and shove off. They pulled
her exactly behind another vessel sail-
ing in the harbor, and by keeping her in
that position prevented the gunners at the
cannon from firing, as the people on the
other vessel, attracted by curiosity, came
on deck in such a way that the guard
would be compelled to risk killing them
if they fired. After drifting and pulling
about four hundred yards, the tide placed
them in range, when the first cannon was
fired, missing the vessel some two feet.

The cannon was then loaded with
grape, and at the second discharge several
shots passed through the ranks of pris-
oners, doing some execution. It is said
some were thrown overboard, supposed
of course to be killed. The third shot
missed, and the guard placed the other
prisoners in their cells, and prepared to
follow the fugitives with a whale-boat
kept for that purpose. Eleven started in
pursuit, and succeeded in cutting the fu-
gitives off from Point San Pablo, just
above Red Rock, and forced them to land
on the first point above on the Contra
Costa side. The guards landed some ten
minutes after, when a running fight en-
sued for several miles. A lot of the pris-
oners were killed and several badly wound-
ed. The guard continued to follow them
all night, and were still in hot pur-
suit yesterday. Capt. Estes, of the guard
states that the prisoners, in attempting to
escape seized on Capt. Pullum, 1st Assis-
tant Captain of the Guard, and took him
into the vessel with them, in order to pre-
vent the guard from firing. This did not
however, have the desired effect, for the
guard, some of whom are the best mark-
smen in the State, selected their men and
made terrible havoc. Capt. Pullum was
shot through the hand and arm before he
would ask the guard to cease their fire,
when his request was complied with. He
was taken to Contra Costa with them and
left, where he still remains severely wound-
ed.

After the convicts landed at Contra
Costa, they were vigorously attacked by
the guard, who continued to fire upon
them without mercy. To avoid the un-
ited fire of the guard, they separated, and
a portion of them proceeded northwards
to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from
Martinez, while another portion fled south-
wards, towards Oakland. The Sheriff
of Contra Costa has started with a large
posse of armed citizens in pursuit of the
desperadoes near Martinez. The Sher-
iff and citizens of Alameda are also ac-
tively engaged in the search for those who
came down the coast. The wretches de-
serve no quarters and should receive none.

Before daylight yesterday morning,
twelve of the convicts, on horseback, all
well armed with knives, galloped down to
the beach about four miles north of Oak-
land, and hastily dismounting, proceeded
to take possession of a small trading
schooner lying at a temporary landing
place near by. No one was on board the
schooner except the master, who was sud-
denly awakened, and before he could com-
prehend the meaning of the disturbance,
hurried ashore. The whole gang then
went to work, and threw overboard the
freight of the schooner, consisting of
about four tons of wheat, belonging to
Dr. Chamblin. Having accomplished
which, they let go their fastenings, and
stood up the Bay in the direction of San
Jose. Several of the fugitives, the cap-
tain says, appeared to be severely wound-
ed.

A Chilean, who reached Oakland about
day-break, states that he encountered the
convicts a few miles from the beach, and
that they compelled him under pain of
death, to conduct them to the spot where
they took the schooner. Many of the fu-
gitives have obtained arms by plund-
ering the ranchos in their flight, and will
probably make a desperate resistance.—
Officers have been dispatched to the
neighborhood of Alviso to intercept those
in the schooner. Should they land on ei-
ther side of the Bay, they will find the
citizens at all points aroused and prepared
to give them a warm reception.

When a man comes home and tries to
bolt the door with a sweet potatoe, pokes
the fire with the spout of a coffee pot, at-
tempts to wind up the clock with his boot
jack, tries to cut kindling for his morn-
ing's fire with an ivory paper knife, takes
a cold boiled potatoe in his hand to light
him to bed, and prefers to sleep in his
boots and hat, you may reasonably infer
that he has been making the acquaint-
ance of some very friendly people.

Swipes' landlady caught a mouse in
the china cream pitcher. Swipes advis-
ed her to send it to the county fair for
exhibition. How would it be classed?"
inquired the landlady. "Cotched in China,"
of course," he replied.

"I Always Pay the Cash."

A good anecdote illustrative of the ben-
eficial direction which strong impressions
made in early youth sometimes gives to the
habits of later life, was told in our
hearing the other day, by one of many
years a resident of this community, with
the reputation of being among its most
shrewd and successful business men; and
who had no suspicion that the little nar-
rative, which he related for private enter-
tainment merely, would ever be embodied
in a newspaper paragraph.

"His father," he said, "was a hard-
working farmer of strict integrity, striving
by industry and economy to bring up and
educate a large family of sons and daugh-
ters in comfort and respectability. He
lived on what was then almost the fron-
tier of civilization, at a time when 'stores'
were few, broad-cloths high, home-spun
the prevailing wear, and the purchase of
a new suit of clothes one of the impor-
tant events in a man's life—to be care-
fully deliberated upon previous to the occur-
rence, and referred to as an epoch ever
afterwards."

"I," he continued, "had just completed
my eighteenth year—a period at which
my father had promised, in consideration
of my industry for the twelve months
preceding, to give me an entire new 'rig'
of 'store clothes' from head to foot. A
happy boy was I, as, on the Saturday
morning following my eighteenth birth-
day, the old grey mare was carrying me
slowly but surely through the fifteen miles
of almost fathomless March mud that lay
between my father's house and the store
where I was to make my purchase; still
happier when standing at the counter, the
glossy broadcloth rolled up and under my
arm, and the twenty dollars with which
my father had provided me on starting,
transferred to the till of the trader. I
supposed my whole errand was accom-
plished and was just about to leave for
home, when the store-keeper startled me
with the question, 'what will you have for
trimmings?' Unfamiliar as I was in the
business of shopping, it had never
occurred to me that broadcloth was not
the only ingredient in a coat, or that it
would be proper to have something from
my funds on hand for lining, padding, or
facing. So here I was unexpectedly
stuck. I saw that so far as my coat was
concerned, I might as well have no cloth
at all, as mere cloth without buttons,
thread, &c., and yet my money was all
gone. What should I do?"

In this dilemma the trader kindly came
to my aid. He offered to let me have
what trimmings were necessary and charge
my father with them. I assented to this
proposal not without some misgivings.—
This "charging" was something that I
had never heard mentioned in my father's
family; still I had a sort of a confused no-
tion that the effect of it would be to run
the old gentleman in debt, and I had of-
ten heard him say that he abhorred debt
as he did the gallows, considering it the
sure road to ruin. However, having no
other alternative, I suffered the store-keep-
er to select the trimmings, permitted him
to "charge" them at his own prices, and
left, feeling considerably less elation dur-
ing my homeward, than I had done dur-
ing my outward journey.

The next morning my purchases were
displayed. My mother and sisters admi-
red the goods, but my father asked after
the prices. Step by step he went into the
details of the bargain until he ascertained
conclusively that the broadcloth alone
must have cost the money I had taken
with me. This naturally led to the in-
quiry how I had purchased the trimmings,
and when with faltering tongue I had
told him of the kindness of the trader, a
clap of thunder would not have startled
me more than the scene which followed.
What! run him in debt—him—who had
never owed anybody a cent in his life!
Was he now in his old age to be run in-
debt by a good-for-nothing son! Back I
should go the next morning. (I should go
that day if it were not Sunday,) and pay
every cent of it, and never—never so long
as I lived should I presume to have any
things charged to him again! And back
I did go, and by my own mortification,
the jokes of the little ones and a ride
through the mud and cold of thirty miles,
was the lesson so impressed on my mem-
ory that not to this day have I suffered
myself, even when my desires were most
pressing and cash payment most incon-
venient, to open a book account; and to
the strict observance of this rule I am dis-
posed to attribute not a little of my almost
uniform success.—Dayton Gazette.

The venerable Peter Pickleby said to
his son Jabez, "Read your Bible—study
the laws of Moses and don't repeat any
of them. Mind the Ten Commands, tu-
and the eleven likewise—and don't sell
the bright of a Yankee nation for a
mess of potash; and the day may come
when you'll be a minister of the peniten-
tiary, or a secretary of new-gation."

A party had climbed a considerable way
up the usual track on the other side of
Skiddaw, when a gentleman (a stranger to
the company,) who had given frequent
broad hints of his being a man of super-
ior knowledge, said to the guide, "pray
what is the highest part of the mountain?"
The latter replied the guide.

Beautiful Extract.

The following beautiful tribute to We-
man, was written several years ago, by a
contributor, I believe, to the *Saturday
Post*. It occurs in a tale of touching in-
terest, entitled "The Broken Heart." Its
author, Dr. F. J. Stratton, now, or at
least was several years since, a resident
of Ohio, contributed in years past, many
beautiful things to American Literature,
over the non-descript plume of RASSELAT.

"Oh! the priceless value of the love of
a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a
gem so precious! Titles and honors con-
fer upon the heart no such a serene hap-
piness. In our darkest moments, when
disappointment and ingratitude with cor-
roding care gather thick around, and
even the faint glimmer of poverty menaces
with his skeleton finger, it gleams around
the soul with an angel's smile. Time can-
not mar its brilliancy, distance but
strengthens its influence, bolts and
bars cannot limit its progress, it follows
the prisoner into his dark cell and sweet-
ens the homely morsel that appeases his
hunger, and in the silence of midnight it
plays around his heart and in his dreams
he holds to his bosom the form of her who
loves on still, though the world has turned
coldly from her. The couch made by the
hand of a loved one, is soft to the
weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the
poison administered by the same hand
loses half its bitterness. The pillow
carefully adjusted by her, brings repose to
the fevered brain, and her words of
kind encouragement revivifies the sinking
spirit. It would almost seem that God,
compassionating woman's first great frail-
ty, had planted this jewel in her breast,
whose heaven-like influences should cast
into forgetfulness man's remembrance of
the Fall, by building up in his heart another
Eden, where perennial flowers forever
bloom, and chrysalis waters gush from
exhaustless fountains."

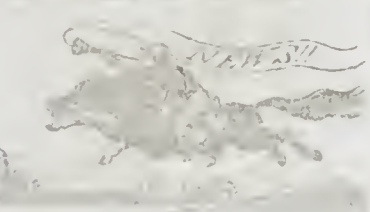
Curious Facts in Human Life.

The number of languages spoken in the
world amounts to 3,044. The inhabitants
of the globe profess more than 1000 dif-
ferent religions. The number of men is
about equal to the number of women.
The average of human life is about thirty-
three years. One quarter die previous to
the age of seven years; one half before
reaching seventeen; and those who pass
this age enjoy a felicity refused to one
half the human species. To every 1,000
persons, only 1 reaches 100 years of life;
to every 100, only 6 reach the age of 65;
and more than 1 in 500 lives to 80
years of age. There are on the earth
1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these
33,333,333 die every year; 94,824 every
day; 3,732 every hour; and 60 every min-
ute, or 1 every second. These losses are
about balanced by an equal number of
births. The married are longer lived than
the single, and, above all, those who ob-
serve a sober and industrious conduct.
Tall men live longer than short ones.
Women have more chances of life in their
favor, previous to being fifty years of age,
than men, but fewer afterwards. The
number of marriages is in proportion of
75 to every 100 individuals. Marriages
are most frequent after the equinoxes; that
is, during the months of June and De-
cember. Those born in the spring are
generally more robust than others. Births
and deaths are more frequently by night
than by day. The number of men capa-
ble of bearing arms is calculated at one-
third the population.

SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.—We passed
an elephant working on a road, and it
was most interesting to watch the half-
reasoning brute; he was tearing out large
roots from the ground, by means of a hook
and chain fastened round his neck with a
species of collar. He pulled like a man,
or rather like a number of men, with a
succession of steady hauls, throwing his
whole weight into it, and almost going
down on his knees, turning round every
now and then to see what progress he was
making. Really, the instinct displayed
by the elephant in its domestic state is
little short of reason in its fullest sense.
There is no doubt they do think, and also
act upon experience and memory, and
their capacity seems to increase in an ex-
traordinary degree from their intercourse
with man. The remarkable nicety and
trouble they take in squaring and arrang-
ing the blocks of lava stone when build-
ing a bridge, is incredible, unless seen;
they place them with as much skill as any
mason, and will return two or three times
to give the finishing touches, when they
think the work is not quite perfect. They
retire a few yards and consider what they
have effected, and you almost fancy you
can detect them turning their sagacious
old noddies on one side, and shutting one
eye in a knowing manner, to detect any
irregularities in the arrangement.—*The
Bangalore and the Tent, by E. Sullivan.*

A western "pote" gets off the following
explanatory of a steamboat explosion:

"The engine groaned,
The wheels did creak,
The steam did whistle
And the boiler did leak.
The boiler was examined,
They found it was rusted
And all on a sudden
The old thing busted!"



Wednesday Morning, Feb 14, 1855

Major News. Major!!

General News. Major!!

Notice

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Notice

—We learn from the Holly Spring (Miss.) Empire Democrat that a man by the name of NATHAN EDDY, having avowed his abolition opinions, and styled, without cause, the good name, fame, and character of some of the first citizens of Marshall county, was recently visited with summary punishment publicly administered. The immediate cause of the punishment seems to have been a stand taken against Mr. R. B. Atwell, a member of the Holly Springs committee of the State of Mississippi, and the matter in hand and administered the punishment—a public whipping.

—Mas. Milled, the celebrated author, died in England on the 10th of January.

Thirty-one of the poor, by E. D. Hobbs, Esq., of Jefferson county, was received for gratis from the Louisville and Frankfort railroad yesterday. There will be more coming today.—L. & D. 13

At Clarksville there was a railing, rather small which resembled a man, the name of which was given to the railing, and a woman with an elderly lady, running rapidly down a railing. Chocky standing on the table was visible.

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In Prince Edward, we learn, the shock was still greater.

In Halifax it was sufficient to make persons from sheep.

We are surprised to learn that no person in Richmond was aware of an earthquake in this region at all.

—The McGraw, editor of the Paducah Journal, has put out, Rev. W. W. Dodge, who will assume the control of that able journal.

—A letter from the Galt House, Lexington, was received, stating that the contents of the house, which had been damaged by fire, were now in the hands of the insurance company.

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Dr. Maxwell & Cleaver, Attorneys at Law, Office on doors above the City Store, Dec 2nd

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

Dr. I. Westerfield, & Son, Attorneys at Law, Office on doors above the City Store, Dec 2nd

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Graves & Thomas, Attorneys at Law, Office on doors above the City Store, Dec 2nd

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Winchester's Kentucky Liniment, For Man or Beast, Prepared by Dr. J. H. Winchester, Winchester, Ky.

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Scissoring.

Pituit of the letter "H" to the inhabitants of Kidminster, England—Pro testing.

Whereas by you I have been driven from 'ouse, from 'ome, from 'ope, from 'eaven.

And placed by your most learned society in 'exile, 'anguish, and 'anxiety; Nay, charged without one just pretence, With 'arrogance and 'impudence—I hear demand full restitution, And beg you'll mend your 'el-o-cution.

A CONUNDRUM VERIFIED.

"Why's D like marriage?" asked the maid.

Whose love to me is plighted;

I blushed, of course, and hung my head,

While she seem'd quite—delighted!

"Come! answer me," continued she,

"And don't be long about it!

You stupid ninny, don't you see—

We can't be wed without it!"

Patterson, the comedian, lent a brother actor two shillings, and when he made a demand for the sum, the debtor, turning peevishly from him, said, "Hang it, I'll pay you off to day, in some shape or other." Patterson good-humoredly replied, "I shall be much obliged to you, Tom; let it be as like two shillings as you can."

Everybody has heard of the famous echo of the Irishman, which when interrogated "How d'ye do?" would answer, "Pretty well, I thank you," but we know of a real echo, which, if you ask it "What remedy is there for the evils under which we labor?" invariably answers "Labor!"

A few days ago, says the Toledo Blade, a smart little fellow of about seven summers, went up to a fruit stand, and raising on tiptoe peeped over at the fruit, remarking, as he extended a dime, "I think I'll buy a few apples to take home to the children."

A generous mind does not feel as if belonging to itself alone, but to the whole human race. We are born to serve our fellow-man. The sham sympathy of the world, however, stamps such a person as a good-natured, silly kind of a man, and some say—"fool for himself!" 'Tis as well to speak out plain.

Boys quarrel about everything. Master Mullony, the other day, threatened to "cave in" Johnny McCracken's head, because he, the latter, would not keep his feet out of the former's mud puddle.—How ridiculous. Almost as funny as the disputes which every now and then break out between Spain and Portugal.

It is affirmed by scientific gentlemen that the pressure of the times, if it could be used as a propelling power, would force a vessel across the Atlantic in twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Hollycock thinks it rather queer that the falling of a little quicksilver in a glass tube should make the weather so awful cold.

Not bad.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, from Burlington, Vt., relates the following:

"I am reminded—speaking of cheese—of a little anecdote the stage-driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farm house with an untidy yard, and dilapidated out-buildings, when he said—

"A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech to the owner of that place, t'other day."

"What was it?" I asked.

"Why, he called at the house to buy cheese, but when he came to look at the lot, he concluded he didn't want 'em, they were full of 'skippers."

So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him—

"Look here mister; how can I get my cheese to Boston t' cheapest?"

The gentleman looked at the stuff a moment and saw the maggots squirming, and said,

"Well, I don't know; let 'em be a day or two, and you can drive 'em right down."

It seems to me the answer was somewhat pertinent to the occasion."

A western editor who is a bachelor, says:—"We never cared a farthing about getting married, until we attended an old bachelor's funeral."

A Vermont Yankee has invented a pump by which horses and cows pump their own drinking water.

A hen-pecked husband declared that the longer he lived, the more he was smitten.

Hood could never believe that undertakers felt for the poor. "If they do, how comes it that they are always screwing them down?"

You have no business to have business with other people's business. Mind thy own business, for that is business enough for any reasonable business man.

As EXCURS.—"Massa," said the black steward of a Marblehead captain, as they fell in with a homeward bound vessel, "I wish you'd write a few lines for me to send to the old woman, cos I can't write."

"Certainly," said the good natured skipper, taking his writing materials, "now what shall I say?"

Pompey told the story which he wished his wife to know, which his amanuensis faithfully recorded.

"Is that all, Pompey?" asked the captain, preparing to seal the letter.

"Yes, massa," replied he, showing his ivory, "thank you, but fore you close him just say, please 'cuse bad spelling and writing, will ye?"

The captain appended the postscript as desired.

THE FIGHTING POWERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—The French, proverbially a brave and excitable people, are brilliant and formidable in an attack. If repulsed, a reversion equally violent usually takes place, and would often prove fatal if it were not for the precaution of planting reserves. When these are not wanting, they are capable of being easily rallied, and their lively spirit is soon restored. The Russians are less excitable, but, nevertheless, in an attack they are not to be surpassed in bravery and perseverance by the troops of any European nation, with this advantage, that they appear to be incapable of panic, and, tho' they may be repulsed and defeated, they cannot be forced to run in confusion from the field of battle. The Prussian armies engaged in these campaigns were not, for the most part, very young soldiers; a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded their ranks, which rendered them capable of the most brilliant achievements. In the cases of defeat, the effect of momentary hurry and confusion, to which all young troops are liable, were less violent with them than the French; but, though easily rallied, and their patriotic enthusiasm soon restored, they could not rival the Russian stoicism in adversity. The Austrians, properly so called, were highly disciplined and brave, but the infantry of that race appeared deficient in energy when compared with the French or Prussians, and their physical powers could not be compared with that of the sturdy Russian soldiery. The Bohemians appeared to be somewhat more healthy and robust, but did not materially differ in point of national character from their Austrian brethren in arms. The Hungarian infantry were decidedly superior to both in point of energy and physical power, and the select corp of Grenadiers furnished by that nation, were equal, if not superior, to any in the field.—*Cathart's Commentaries.*

TEMPTATION.—An aged Quakeress, the other afternoon, was seen intently gazing upon a piece of richly embroidered satin, displayed in a dry good store, in Grand Street. An Irishman passing, smiled as he saw the fascination upon the dame. "Ah," said he, "that's Satan tempting Eve."

Said a lady to her "loveyer" "I'm sure George, it's quite impossible you can have the least idea of what you are talking about; I'm sure I haven't, although I'm listening to you!" Candid soul.

J. W. CHANDLER, R. S. PETERS, A. J. JENKINS.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queens' Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

We have a large, new, and well selected stock of Books and plain and fancy Stationery.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

Apr. 12 1854. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy; the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those intrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1-2 months, \$130.00.

Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00.

2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00.

3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00.

4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00.

5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00.

6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00.

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

LIST OF PRICES

—AT THE—

LEBANON HOTEL.

Boarding and lodging per day, \$1.50.

do do per week, 7.00.

do do per month, 20.00.

do do per year, 180.00.

Boarding without lodging per day, 1.00.

do do per week, 5.00.

do do per month, 15.00.

do do per year, 130.00.

All meals sent to room 25 cents extra charge.

Single meal, 50.

Supper, breakfast and lodging, 1.00.

Dinner and horse feed, 40.

Single feed per horse, 75.

Keeping horse per day, 3.00.

do do per week, 12.00.

do do per month, 35.00.

do do per year, 325.00.

All transient boarders will be required to settle at the end of each week.

All others at the expiration of one month.

J. H. KIRK, Proprietor.

Lebanon Hotel, August 23d, 1854.

A FINE LOT OF NOTE PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing office.

May 5, 1854.

A FINE LOT OF VISITING and BUSINESS CARDS, on hand and for sale at the Printing Office.

May 5, 1854.

A FINE LOT OF VISITING and BUSINESS CARDS, on hand and for sale at the Printing Office.

May 5, 1854.

Northern New York Live Stock Ins Co

OF PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

Capital—\$50,000.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, July, 1851.

Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock, Insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water Diseases, &c.

Stock transported by Water, Railroad, or driven on foot to market, insured at fair rates.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above reliable and perfectly solvent Company, is prepared to issue Policies at as low rates of premium as any responsible Company in the United States.

He respectfully invites the attention of Livestock Keepers, Carriers, Farmers, and all others interested.

R. S. PETERS, Agent.

Lebanon, Ly., Aug. 25, 1852.

LEBANON HOTEL.

J. H. KIRK, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD Respectfully announce to the Traveling Public, that he has just finished in a fine manner his Tavern Stand in Lebanon, where he will at all times be happy to entertain his friends and the public generally, and will spare no pains to make them comfortable when they put up with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market can afford. His bar contains the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and his stable with the best provider, and attentive grooms.

Buggies and horses always on hand to hire by the day or week. Horses kept by the day, week, or month, at very reasonable rates.

Fine Horses for sale at all times.

May 5, 1854.

PROSPECTUS

OF

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late Rev. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.—The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval. The hearty and salubrious of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

TERMS PER SESSION.

(INvariably in Advance.)

Board, including Washing, Mending (Shirts and Socks after washing), Fuel and Lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$42.00.

Board, &c., (as above,) with use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, either of these branches, 47.00.

Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 50.00.

Tuition in French, (Extrm,) 5.00.

Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3.00.

Stationary, (Pens, Ink and Paper,) when furnished, 2.50.

Physician's Fee and Medicines, per Session, 1.50.

Books and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices.

For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10.00.

Music, per session, 10.00.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

The Publishers of this large and popular Family Journal offers for the coming year, (1854) a combination of Literary attractions heretofore unattempted by any of the Philadelphia Weeklies. Among the new features will be a new and brilliant series of Original Romances by George Lippard, entitled "Legends of the Last Century." All who have read Mr. Lippard's celebrated "Legends of the American Revolution" published for fifty-five consecutive weeks in the *Saturday Courier*, will find these pictures of French and American History endowed with all the power and brilliancy of his previous productions. The first of a series of Original Novellettes, called "Morris Hartley," or the Knights of the Mystic Valley; by Harrison W. Winsworth, is about to be commenced. It will be handsomely illustrated with 12 fine engravings, and its startling incidents cannot fail to elicit undivided praise. Emerson Bennett, the distinguished Novelist, the favorite of the West, and the author of some of the finest productions ever read, is also engaged to furnish a brilliant Novellette to follow the above. Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, author of Home Pictures, Patience Worthington and her Grandmother, &c., will contribute a splendid Domestic Novellette, entitled the "Old Ivy Grove," and H. C. Watson an illustrated Story called the "Two Edged Knife"—a graphic picture of Early Life in Old Kentucky. To these will be added Original Contributions and selections from Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Clara Clairville, Little Liberte, Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished writers; the news of the day, graphic editorials, full reports of the provision, money, and stock markets, letters from travelers at home and abroad, &c., &c.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2; two copies, one year, \$3; four copies one year, \$5; nine copies, one year, and one to the getter-up of the club, \$10; twenty copies, one year, and one to the getter up of the club, \$20. Address,

A. SCOTT, Publisher.

No. 111, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PLEASE Call and pay Postage, as I will have to pay for your reading if you don't—and guess that'll go down kinder rough.

H. L. M. D. P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF

HATS AND CAPS

My facilities for the purchasing of materials, and the manufacturing to order of SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the Western Country.

I have on hand, and am constantly manufacturing to order

Black and White Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia and Other Hats, &c. Also the Spring style of Hats from the most celebrated houses in the city of New York. Together with a large assortment of

Brown California, black and white Buena Vista and Wool Hats.

Mens' and Youths' Panama Hats.

" " Double and single brim

" " Palm Leaf do

Infants' fancy Summer

Ladies' Riding Hats, of the latest New York and Parisian Styles

Kossuth Hats, &c., &c.

The above goods will be found equal in quality, and fully as LOW in PRICE as the same article can be bought for in Louisville or any other city market.

The Patrons of the house, and the public at large, are particularly invited to call and examine the assortment.

Hats of any particular shape made to order at short notice.

LEONARD EDELEN.

Lebanon, May 5.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORRIS, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of plowing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

This work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The North British Review (Free Church).

The Westminster Review (Liberal), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

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